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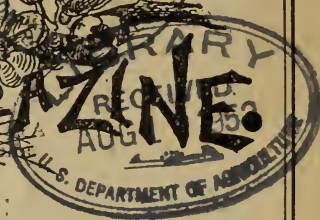


Established 1871.

Entirely Floral.

80  
P23

# PARKS Floral Magazine



Vol. XXI. No. 9.

LIBONIA, FRANK CO., PA., SEPTEMBER, 1894.

## The Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.

Sure to Bloom in Winter.

Unsurpassed in Beauty

Successfully Cultivated

by Everybody.



It is a pleasure to call the attention of flowerists to the Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, illustrated above, as it will doubtless become one of the most popular of winter-blooming plants. One bulb is sufficient for a six-inch pot, and will soon form a mass of luxuriant foliage, above which the large clusters of rich Buttercup-yellow flowers appear on long stems in glorious array. The flowering season extends for several weeks, and a single plant has been known to yield 1000 flowers in one season. If you want a winter-blooming bulb that will not disappoint you, but prove a source of extreme and continued pleasure, get this Oxalis. It will be with its beauty and profusion of bloom, the wonder and admiration of every flower-lover who sees it, and an enviable possession. Price 10 cents each, 3 bulbs for 25 cents.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**—One Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, one splendid bulb of Bermuda Easter Lily, and five Giant Freesias, all mailed for 25 cents. Order at once. Remit by Money Order or Register. Address, **GEORGE W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.**



# GRAND BULB PREMIUM.

30 Splendid Hardy Bulbs—Haycinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Narcissus, etc., with  
PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year, all for 50 cents. An  
Unprecedented Offer.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, the pioneer and favorite of the floral monthlies, will be mailed one year, together with the following superb collection—all for 50 cents:

*Dutch Pompon Hyacinth*, lovely pink.

*Dutch Pompon Hyacinth*, exquisite cream color.

*Dutch Pompon Hyacinth*, fine light blue.

*Dutch Pompon Hyacinth*, pure white.

NOTE.—These are all charming, single-flowered Hyacinths, very early, graceful, rich-colored and deliciously fragrant; fine for either beds or pots.

*Tulip*, Duc Van Thol, Gold-striped, red and gold; very showy.

*Tulip*, Duc Van Thol, Scarlet, the brightest-colored of Tulips.

*Tulip*, Duc Van Thol, Violet and white, beautiful; superb sort.

NOTE.—Duc Van Thols are the earliest of Tulips, blooming almost with the early Hyacinths. They are gorgeous and delightful harbingers of spring. Fine also for pots.

*Tulip*, Double Early, Titian, immense; red, gold margined; fine.

*Tulip*, La Candeur, double; pure white; the best of its class.

*Tulip*, Double Early, Yellow Rose, golden yellow, very large.

*Tulip*, Single Late, Bizard, white, splashed and feathered; fine.

*Tulip*, Single Late, Gesneriana, large; scarlet, dark blue center.

NOTE.—The Double Early Tulips do well in either beds or pots. The Single Late sorts are for beds. They will bloom in pots, but not early.

*Narcissus*, Biflorus, twin-flowered Daffodil, white, yellow cup.

*Narcissus*, albo pleno odorata, pure white, exquisite, double.

*Narcissus*, Jonquil, exquisite, bright yellow, fragrant Jonquil.

*Crocus*, Baron Brunow, large, bright purple flowers; very fine.

*Crocus*, Non plus ultra, light blue with white border; beautiful.

*Crocus*, Mont Blanc, finest white, large flowers.

*Crocus*, Sir Walter Scott, white striped with purple; beautiful.

*Crocus*, Large Yellow, very large, bright golden flowers.

*Anemone*, Helena Maria, rich blue, shading to light blue.

*Anemone*, The Bride, pure white, mostly semi-double.

*Anemone*, Scarlet, rich, dazzling scarlet; very showy; one of the finest Anemones in cultivation.

NOTE.—These Anemones are all suitable for either beds or pots. Protect with pine boughs far north.

*Ranunculus*, French, superb large double flowers of various colors.

*Ranunculus*, Persian, very fine, showy, richly-colored double flowers.

*Ranunculus*, Turkish or Turban, lovely double flowers of the finest colors.

*Iris Hispanica*, the Garden Orchid Iris; showy, delicate and beautiful.

*Scilla Siberica*, a charming very early spring flower of the richest indigo blue.

*Chionodoxa lucilia*, Glory of the Snow; fine scapes of blue flowers almost before the snow is gone.

*Saxifraga granulata*, pure white, very double; a superb hardy bulbous plant.



30 choice bulbs and Magazine one year all for 50 cents. Can you afford to let this offer pass? Now is the time to subscribe, and now is the time to plant these bulbs. They are all hardy and suitable for either garden beds or window pots. Full directions for culture accompany every package.

**STILL MORE.**—Get your neighbor to send with you, remitting \$1.00 for two copies of the MAGAZINE and two of the above collections, and I will add to your order:

*Dutch Hyacinth*, Double, Large-flowered, Blush White.

*Dutch Hyacinth*, Double, Large-flowered, Dark Red.

*Dutch Hyacinth*, Double, Large-flowered, Dark Blue.

*Tulip*, Wouverman, splendid dark violet; single, early; very handsome.

*Tulip*, Crimson King, rich scarlet, single early; a gorgeous sort.

*Narcissus*, Stella, large white Daffodil with saucer cup.

*Crocus*, Versicolor, very early and very beautiful, but little known.

*Snowdrop*, single, considered the earliest of all spring flowers.

*Anemone*, Double flowered, various-colored flowers about size of Tulips.

All the bulbs of the above collections are hardy, and fine for garden beds, while they are also suitable for growing in pots for window decoration. A similar though smaller and less valuable premium collection was offered last season, which gave great satisfaction, and this year's premium cannot fail to delight every body who receives it. The bulbs are all first-class, selected for us in Holland, and all will bloom. They are not auction bulbs, such as many dealers offer, but every bulb will produce the finest bloom of its kind. Ask your friends to order with you.

## See What I Offer For Club of Five.

For a club of Five names at 50 cents each (\$2.50) I will add:

The nine choice bulbs Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., offered for club of two.

The fine collection of choice winter-bloomers offered on another page, consisting of one splendid Bermuda Easter Lily, one Bermuda Buttercup

*Oxalis* and Five Giant Freesias. To these I will also add four fine winter-blooming bulbs, my selection making in all 20 bulbs—all for a club of five subscribers. This is certainly a liberal offer, and I trust my friends will all make an effort to favor me with the names and secure this premium. Please note that every member of your club paying 50 cents will get the Grand Premium of 30 Hardy Bulbs above offered. Now is the time to get and plant these bulbs. Go to work at once. Please don't wait until the season is past. Send money by Money Order or Registered Letter at my risk. Address,

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.



# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXX.

Libonia, Pa., September, 1894.

No. 9.

## AMERICAN AMATEUR FLORISTS.

MRS. LIZZIE H. UNDERHILL.

THE floral sister whose portrait adorns this page was born in Marion county, Iowa, in 1859, where she has always lived. In January, 1877, she was married, and four years afterward moved from her native town to the country. She now resides at Fern Glen Farm, purchased five years ago. It is within a pleasant drive of Knoxville, the county seat, and is devoted principally to raising fine stock and growing all sorts of fruit adapted to the soil and climate. In a note to the Editor Mrs. Underhill writes:

"It is sometimes said of a person that they were born for this or that particular thing. If it is true, I was certainly born for a farmer's wife, as I take keen delight in everything connected with the life, from riding behind the fleet-stepping roadster horses and making butter from the Jersey cows to caring for a flock of pure bred Leghorn fowls, while my interest in fruit growing, in which my husband takes great pride and pleasure, is second only to his. And last, but not least by any means, I do dearly love to dig in the dirt. Here I can satisfy to the limit of my strength to care for them the passion for flowers which has been mine since the days when as a little tot, in walks and drives, I annoyed my parents almost beyond endurance by wanting to pluck every wayside flower in sight. I have good success in the cultivation of flowers, the result of painstaking care given at the proper time."

Notwithstanding the multitudinous duties and cares of this busy woman she has yet found time to write for various horticultural publications, sometimes over an assumed name, but lately over her own signature. Her articles are practical and interesting and meet with general favor among the class for whom she writes.



Mrs. LIZZIE H. UNDERHILL.  
Drawn and engraved for PARK'S  
FLORAL MAGAZINE.

## THE DATE PALM.

THIS is *Phoenix dactylifera*, a native of northern Africa and tropical Asia. It forms an erect, handsome plant, with long, pinnate, dark green leaves, and succeeds well in a warm greenhouse. It will do well in a window garden, providing it can be given a situation where a temperature of from 55° to 60° is maintained during winter months. The plants do well when given a compost of two-thirds turfy loam and one-third well-decayed manure.

In potting use porous or soft-baked pots, let them be proportionate to the size of the plants, and see that they are properly drained. During the summer months the plants do best when plunged in a sheltered, shady situation, care being taken to properly supply them with water. In its native home the Date Palm grows from sixty to eighty feet in height, and lives to a great age.

The fruit is the most valuable part of the plant, but nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose. This Palm is dioecious, the male flowers being on one plant, while the female or fruiting ones are on the other, and the two distinct sexes appear to have been known to the ancients who have described the plant. Young plants can readily be grown from the seeds taken from the dates sold in fruit stores.

Chas. E. Parnell.

Floral Park, N. Y.

MONEYWORT.—I think Moneywort is one of the prettiest trailers for a hanging basket. Sophia E. Wilson.  
Fresno Co., Cal.



## GRAFTING CACTUSES.

GRAFTING Cactuses is very easily done. I have met with but few failures, and know of nothing more fascinating. My greatest trouble is to get suitable stocks to graft on. I have good success with grafting Epiphyllums on new stout stems of *Cereus grandiflorus*. Cut the end of the stem square off, then with a sharp, small-bladed knife split the end of the stem about one and one-half inches, prepare the graft by simply sloping it gradually on both sides, making it wedge-shaped to just fit the slit in the end of the stem, press it in place, at the same time removing the knife which has held the opening in the stock for the graft. Now secure in place by thrusting a Cactus spine through both stock and cion, and to make a nicer union tie a string close around the end of the stem until growth has healed the wound, and until that time do not allow a drop of water to come in contact with the united parts. Grafting may be done at any season of the year when stock and cion are growing. The growth of the stock is most essential.

M. E. Rogers.

Seadgwick Co., Kas.

*YUCCA FILAMENTOSA*.—In its native home we find *Yucca filamentosa* in our poorest sandy soil, where they grow at their best. In July they shake out their large, creamy bells that all admire, even where they are plentiful. They are evergreen, and it is quite pleasing to see green clumps scattered over our treeless prairies during winter. The blossoms are said to be edible when cooked like Cabbage. I may be radical, but I think when we begin to eat flowers it is time to transport us to the Cannibal Islands. Annettie.

[NOTE.—Oh, no, sister, that is simply an evidence of higher life. Nectar, the product of flowers, is famous in poetry as the drink of the gods. Why might not the flowers themselves be regarded as the food of the higher beings?—Ed.]

## ORNITHOGALUM.

ONE year ago I potted an Ornithogalum bulb for winter-blooming, and set it in a dark place, and when it was up about an inch high I brought it out and set it in a south window with other plants. In a few days more I set it next to the glass, and it held that position when not too cold all winter and till the middle of May, but would not bloom. I got tired at last, and turned it out of the pot into the flower bed. Finally the leaves died down and I forgot all about it. One day in the latter part of July I dug it up and took it into the house and put it away in a box with some seeds that I was taking care of. When I dug my *Gladiolus* bulbs I wrapped each one in paper and went to the same box to deposit them, when I found my Ornithogalum was growing. The sprout in the center of the bulb was an inch long. I picked up a tin can, made some holes in the bottom, put in good drainage, then filled the can with good leaf mold and garden soil, then planted the bulb and kept it in the dark as long as I could. But it grew so fast I soon had to bring it to the light. Last winter I had to keep it in a west window. The leaves grew to be nearly a yard long and broke down over the side of the can. I cut them all off to within four inches of the can, and they grew so fast that I had to cut them off the second time. About two weeks after this I saw a large bud pushing up from the centre. I then began giving it weak manure water once a week. This is April 25th, and it has been in bloom about six weeks, and there are still four buds to unfold, eighteen buds in all on that one stem. Each opened flower is about two and one-fourth inches in diameter. I think it the grandest flower I have ever had the pleasure to own.

Mrs. L. A. N.

Coffey Co., Kas., April 27, 1894.

*SOLANUM JASMINOIDES*.—This vine stands what light freezes we have here, but I notice it wants the brighter sunshine to do well. I have one now growing on the south side of our barn, where it gets the sun all the day long. It can be trained as a vine, or grown in bush form equally well.

Mrs. Covers.

San Bernardino Co., Cal.



## TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

I FIND the principal reason of failure with Tuberous Begonias is that the worms and slugs seem to think the young and tender shoots of the plant a most delicate morsel. The young leaves hug the ground so closely that before they have a chance to spread themselves they become victims of the crawlers and the bulb is useless for that reason. I take a common soap-box with cleats on the bottom to prevent the worms from crawling through the drainage holes from the bottom, and take good care that there are no worms in the soil. About May 1st I put in six bulbs of the single variety. They commence to flower about the middle of July, and I have counted as many as fifty blooms at a time, many of them three inches across, and rich as velvet. When frosts come, late in October, they are in full bloom and are taken in the house to finish the season. They do best where they can have the morning sun until about noon, and require considerable water.

New York City, N. Y. C. P. W.

FERN-LEAF MARIGOLD.—What a lovely foliage gem the "Fern-leaf Marigold" is! It is the first I have ever

seen, and I am just delighted with it. The blossom is a tiny yellow affair, and



as it gives promise of seed I am glad of them; but the fragrant foliage far surpasses its bloom. I am hoping to have a big bed another year for cutting. It has bravely withstood our fierce Texan suns during our month of drouth, so is doubly valuable here.

Lissa Gardner Bowman.

Lamar Co., Texas, June 17, 1894.

GOLDEN STAR OXALIS.—I give my Golden Star Oxalis but little sun and just enough water so it will not be dry, and it grows and blossoms beautifully.

Grafton Co., N. H. L.

## MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.

THESE are about the loveliest of the Dianthus family if you are cultivating for your own pleasure, but a florist who makes a specialty of cut flowers told me that he did not care to raise them, as the stems were so short they did not cut well, and that meant sell well for him. But they are very lovely when growing, both as to the delicate, sage-green foliage and finely fimbriated flowers. They bloom profusely and are so exceedingly fragrant. From one packet of seed I succeeded in raising fully twenty healthy, vigorous plants that proved to be of all varieties, pure white, delicate shell pink, rose shading through all colors from scarlet and crimson to maroon, and variegated ones besides. To have the best success with them raise plants each year fresh from seed. The old plants do not bloom twice with any freedom. You can propagate them from cuttings, but they are more satisfactory on the whole when raised from the seed, especially as they require so little care; for the seeds germinate quickly and easily, and any amateur flower grower can raise them successfully.

Sarah Rodney.

Tioga Co., N. Y., July 20, 1894.

HOW I GET RID OF PESTS.—I water my plants with ammonia water prepared by adding a tablespoonful of spirits of ammonia to a gallon of water. Apply liberally. I wash the foliage of my plants in the clean, strong suds that I save on wash days, then rinse them in clear water. The ammonia water destroys white worms in the soil, and the suds rids the foliage of aphid, scale and other insects.

Mrs. Alice Hopkins.

Butler Co., Kan., July 9, 1894.

WILD CLEMATIS.—My Wild Clematis (Virgin's Bower) is trained along the north side of the house forty feet, and up to the eaves, from whence it hangs down in long sprays of bloom. To my mind the akenes in the fall are as pretty as the flowers in summer.

Isabella Riddall.

Ontario, Can., July 16, 1894.



## TREATMENT OF BEGONIAS.

GIVE all Begonias from an inch to an inch and a half of drainage, and put some small bits of charcoal in with the broken crockery. For soil use equal parts of leaf-mold, good garden loam and a little sharp sand. Or, use old rotten cow manure, loam and sharp sand. The manure must be so old and decomposed that it will crumble between the fingers like dust. Do not use leaf-mold and manure together. The compost must be of leaf-mold and loam or manure and loam. I have tried both, but think that they do better with the mold than with the manure. The latter is more apt to breed worms. Water from the bottom, and do not keep them too wet; rather on the dry side, especially during the winter months. I should not advise spraying the leaves of any Begonias. I have tried it and find that they lose their lustre; besides, they will turn brown at the edges and roll up. The smooth-leaved ones can be wiped off with a soft cloth, and where water is not used on the leaves they will shine like polished marble. Those that are not smooth can be dusted off with a feather brush. The tail of a fowl is better than a brush made of small feathers. I should not advise the use of phosphates of any kind on them. Earth prepared as above indicated is rich enough for them. Once in a great while water with ammonia solution, but that should be used with discretion. Get an ounce at the druggists. A tablespoonful to a common pail of water is strong enough. Ammonia used on other plants once a week keeps the foliage in healthy color. If you have Begonias on which you wish to cultivate the leaves only, pinch off the flowers as they form and you will have finer leaves. Give them strong light. Mine do better in an east window where they get the sun for about an hour. Treated in this way my Begonias grow well and do not lose their leaves. I had trouble with Begonias before I understood their requirements. The last discovery I made was that they must have good drainage. They do not require as much pot room as the size of the plants would indicate.

H. P. S.

Boston, Mass., July 15, 1894.

## DOUBLE DAISY.

WHY is it that we so seldom see mention made of that charming little floral gem Double Daisy, *Bellis perennis*. It surely is far more attractive than many of the fashionable high-priced Orchids. It is easy of cultivation, growing and blooming in almost any situation, though preferring a moist, partially shaded one.

For window plants they are admirable. Last October I took up two plants, potted them in a six-inch pot, and set them in a window facing east, in a room warmed from the kitchen stove.



They soon commenced blooming profusely and continued all the early part of the winter. As winter advanced we had to have fire in the room. Then the foliage began to suffer from heat and dust, and the flowers grew less and less. In

February we set the pot in a cellar stairway and gave it no more attention. After they had been resting about a month I noticed they were still living, so I brought them out and set them where they got some morning sun. Before one month they were blooming again, and have bloomed continuously ever since. To-day that plant is a perfect mass of bloom. The seeds from which the plants came were sown in March, transplanted in May, commenced blooming in June, and these two plants have bloomed constantly ever since except the short rest in the spring. If the green fly bothers them they can be immersed in water as often as necessary without injury.

I sowed a package of Double Daisy seed some years ago which produced some flowers so double as to form perfect balls and around each ball, on stems an inch long came sometimes as many as nine little balls, each as perfect as the parent one. I have never been able to obtain any more since.

For decorating graves nothing is lovelier than these Daisies, as they are both perennial and self-seeding plants, and will grow among the grass where most other plants would be smothered.

Centre Co., Pa.

M. S. M.



VIOLETS IN CALIFORNIA.

**V**IOLETS do well here. They are perfectly at home. I have single Russian blue, the double Neapolitan, the Marie Louise, the Swanley white and Mad. Millet, the last a red tinge, and called the red Violet. I picked 1600 the other day in bunches of 100 each, for a florist. He has taken all I had since Christmas, and gives me \$1.00 per dozen bunches. As I spend so much on my garden I concluded to get it back on my Violets if I could. They are large, fine and fragrant. Every Thursday I send a big box to the Fruit and Flower Mission at San Francisco, to be sent to the hospitals. I work among my flowers every day and enjoy it so much.

Mrs. M. G. Walker.  
Alameda Co., Cal., March 22, 1894.

**ABOUT CACTI.**—My *Echinopsis turbinata* has bloomed four times since March, and has five buds at present. The flowers are pure white and fragrant. They open about sundown and remain open several days if the weather is cool. *Opuntia cylindrica* is blooming now. The blooms come out at the ends of the branches, cream color shaded with pink. They are the size, and very much resemble a cluster of wild Crab-apple blossoms.

Martha Minton Taylor.  
Fisher, Kas., Aug. 1, 1894.

[NOTE.—Night-blooming Cactus flowers can often be kept open for several days by placing the plants in a perfectly dark room or closet the night they bloom.—Ed.]

**HELIOTROPES FOR WINTER-BLOOMING.**—Mr. Editor: You say you do not recommend *Heliotropes* for window culture in winter. I had two plants last winter in my south window, and they were most luxuriant bloomers. My friends could hardly believe they were not from the greenhouse. The whole room was fragrant with them. This spring I planted them in my Rose bed, and they are still blooming freely.

Mrs. Geo. W. Wright.  
Arapahoe Co., Col., July 15, 1894.

**REMEDY FOR THRIPS.**—I have been troubled with black insects on my *Chrysanthemums*, and tried tobacco and other things to no purpose. My druggist advised me to try bed-bug powder. I did so with success.

J. Child.  
Kearney, N. J., Aug. 6, 1894.

HERMOCALLIS YUCCAFOLIA.

**T**HIS plant is a native of Mexico, and is commonly known as *Yucca rosea*. Some years ago I got several specimens and planted them on a mound made of earth and stones. They did not bloom till the third year, but since then have scarcely been without bloom or seeds during any month of the year. They are hardy here, and will stand a pretty good freeze. The stalk and flower are rose-colored, the latter tubular in shape and smaller than the white-flowered *Yucca*. It is well adapted to dry places. Like Agaves it propagates from the roots. It also starts readily from seeds.

Mrs. L. C. Boyce.  
Bee Co., Texas, July 14, 1894.

**LAVATERA ARBorea VARIEGATA.**—I raised a plant of this *Lavatera* from seeds last year, and it is now over six feet high, but has not bloomed. It has grown so fast this season that the leaves are more green, but it was beautifully variegated in the spring, the leaves appearing like the illustration on page 161 of the Magazine of last year. Will it pay to winter it again.

Anna S. C.  
Morgan Co., Ind., Aug. 15, 1894.

[NOTE.—The variegation of *Lavatera arborea variegata* does not prominently appear till after the first season. The plant is readily wintered in a cellar or pit, and should well repay the limited care required in wintering.—Ed.]

**POISONOUS PHOSPHATE.**—I got badly poisoned seven years ago working in my flower garden with phosphate. I nearly lost the use of my right hand. I am obliged to write this with a pencil in consequence. My husband has made a lawn of my flower garden. I felt sad to give my flowers up, but was obliged to do so.

Mrs. R. G. C.  
Waldo Co., Me., Aug. 1, 1894.

[NOTE.—Care should be taken in handling artificial fertilizers, the composition of which is unknown.—Ed.]

**PAUL BRUANT BEGONIA.**—This is indeed a winter-bloomer. My plant is four years old, five inches around the stalk, and bears large clusters of light pink flowers. This year the flowers began to bloom in February, and I picked the last blooms for Commencement, the first of June. It is in a pail of rich black garden soil, such as I use for all my Begonias.

Nell.  
Hartford, Mich., Aug. 15, 1894.

## DAHLIAS.

ALTHOUGH an old-fashioned flower the Dahlia is, in my opinion, destined to become the flower of the future, and in time supply the place of the Chrysanthemum, judging from the popularity which it has received in the past two seasons here. Since the introduction of the seed



Dahlia so many charming varieties have appeared that when one sees some of the new blooms he can hardly recognize them as the old-fashioned Dahlia. I have been studying them for years, and I think I have the finest assortment to be found, from the little dwarf to some eight inches across, and in every conceivable shade and color. Some time since I saw in these columns a letter advising the use of seeds altogether instead of bulbs. I do not endorse that idea. Use both. When you get a really good flower from seed save the bulb! While in the flower of the seed Dahlia the color may be brighter, the flower from the bulb will last much longer either when plucked or on the plant. The bulbs always come true, the seeds never. The Dahlia can be grown anywhere. It will stand our hot, dry summers and never wilt. It requires nothing but a strong stake. Seeds may be planted March 1st in the house to make good strong plants by May 1st which will flower in July, and keep it up until heavy frosts. Anyone who can raise a Tomato can grow Dahlias. C. P. W.

New York City, N. Y.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA.—My especial pride just now is a Rocky Mountain Columbine. Those who have never seen one of these plants in bloom cannot imagine how truly beautiful it is. M. N.

Warsaw, Ind., May 16, 1894.

## A GLIMPSE IN A TEXAS GARDEN.

MY garden is a large one, for it occupies the whole green bowl that the blue cover shuts down upon. We are isolated, our home being on part of what was once a large stock ranch, and we are nearly surrounded by pastures. In front is the creek, which takes unheard-of notions during a continued rain, and makes its way out almost to the farm houses, then, as if ashamed, retreats quite as suddenly. But it often brings new growth on the soil, and hence we watch each year for new (to us) seedlings. The pastures are now covered with yellow and brown Calliopsis, and a pretty white blossom resembling somewhat clusters of Elderberry blooms. The Euphorbia (Snow on the Mountains) is now sending up its shoots of green, and by and by will flaunt its green and white edges to the passing zephyr. The Cotton with its rich glossy leaves and pretty Hibiscus-shaped blooms of cream and pink and red, its green bolls speckled and marbled with red and grey and brown are a glory to see; and later the bolls pop open and the white, fleecy staple hangs down to be plucked by eager hands for the market. The "Collard weeds" stand gaunt sentinels of every mound dotted over the prairie, and their gray stalks topped by the brown seed balls bend slowly to the wind.

Lissa Gardner Bowman.

Lomar Co., Tex., July 17, 1894.

[NOTE.—The Euphorbia variegata as it grows in Louisiana and Texas has drooping branches, and is more graceful and beautiful than the northern-grown plants. They form conspicuous objects along the banks of the railroad in autumn, and add to the attractions of an autumn tour through those States.—ED.]

KNOTTY BUNCHES UPON GOLDEN ROD.—Mr. Editor: Knotty bunches upon stems of Golden Rod constitute a peculiar and unfailing feature in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. To satisfy my own curiosity and that of my little niece who accompanied me in my strolls, I cut some open and found them filled with eggs. This convinced me that the cause was the sting of some insect. I have noticed the same thing here in my own State of Wisconsin, but not in such quantities.

Edith M. Dockstader.

Junceau Co. Wis.



## A STRANGE FACT.

A YOUNG, sweet-looking girl talking to an older, soft-eyed friend, mentioned as one of her admirers a young man well known to both, and announced her disapproval of his calls upon her, saying,

"He never brings me a thing but flowers, and I get so sick and tired of the old things I don't know what to do."

"Why," exclaimed her listener, "don't you like flowers?"

"Oh, yes, well enough; they are all very well in the garden, but who wants a lot of weeds stuck around in vases?"

The horrified, wounded expression that filled the dark eyes amused me not a little, though I sympathized with her and felt just as she did. To hear a young girl thus declare her dislike of God's fairest gifts hurt me deeply, and I wondered if, with that lack of appreciation for and love for these beautiful children of Nature, some other important traits had not been left out of her composition. Surely there is a vacancy of a serious kind in the heart that knows no love of flowers. To hear this sentiment expressed by a young girl made its sadness still more noticeable, for youth, especially girlhood, seems particularly associated with blossoms of all kinds. I sincerely hope there are very few of God's children who do not love his floral gifts to us. Narda.

Bergen Co., N. J.

ARTEMISIA ANNUA.—A fine foliage plant, though not new to me except in name, is *Artemisia annua*. I used to have it years ago, but in moving lost it. It was called "Gold Dust," "Sweet Fern" and "Myrrh," and I am glad to find, after my ten years of growing it, that it has a name and family.

Lissa Gardner Bowman.

Lamar Co., Texas, July 18, 1894.

VASE PLANTS.—Have any of the FLORAL readers ever tried raising Farfugium in a vase with a margin of Chinese Fern? They are suited to each other, and when the former is in full bloom with its yellow Daisy-like flowers, you will agree with me as to its beauty and attractiveness to the beholder.

Sumner.

Illinois, April 19, 1894.

## SWEET PEAS AND PANSIES.

I HAVE a row of Sweet Peas about four yards long. They have wire netting for support. I planted them early and banked chip-dirt around them as they grew. I had seed from three different houses, and a package of the "Primrose Pea." They are very pretty, but as yellow as I supposed. I have nearly every color from a pure white to a very dark maroon, nearly black. The striped pink and white are beautiful. They have climbed nearly to the top of the wire which is six feet high. I pick bouquets nearly every day, allowing no seed pods to form. While visiting a friend the other day she said "The dry weather is ruining my Sweet Peas. They have all stopped blossoming." I looked at them and saw that the vines were all covered with seed pods, and I knew the dry weather was not responsible for all the mischief, although it has been very trying this summer.

My Pansy bed is the same length as the Sweet Peas and about a yard wide. It is east of the Sweet Pea bed, so they shade it from the afternoon sun. This spring I had leaf mold and barnyard soil thoroughly mixed into the garden soil, and a nice bed made about six inches high, into which I set my seedling Pansies from the hot-bed, and some self-sown plants. I had Pansy seed from three different places, and I know where each plant is from. The largest flowers which have opened so far are some of my self-sown plants and Park's Giant Pansies. They are all lovely, so many colors, pure white, striped, light blue, dark blue, yellow, dark purple nearly black. I put a pan of soot from the pipes on them, and two pans of hen manure, which I scattered thinly over. I do not see why it isn't just as well as the liquid manure, and not half as disagreeable task to apply it. The Pansy blossoms increased in size soon after I applied the dry manure. I water the Pansies nearly every night with soap suds, which I have saved in a barrel from wash days. I think that helps to enrich the soil. I always pick the blossoms every other day.

Brownie.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 26, '94.

## THE CRAPE MYRTLE.

THOSE who have seen Crape Myrtle are willing to admit that it stands high as a decorative plant ranking with the Oleander and flowering Pomegranate. Its habit and foliage are good, and its curious flowers are very beautiful. I like to watch the round, bead-like buds burst out in soft, fluffy flowers that seem cut out of the thinnest silk crape, and are crimped and fluted in the most wonderful manner. The most pleasing varieties are the soft pink and pearly white.

We of the northern and middle States can never hope to compete with the Southern Crape Myrtle, which in that congenial clime grows into trees, smothered each season under clouds of delicate bloom, but we can grow specimens that will attract attention either in tubs or in the open ground. In most of the middle States they will live over winter in the open ground if the roots are well protected by a thick mulching. The tops will kill to the ground each winter, but with the coming of warm weather new sprouts will spring up again from the protected roots beneath the ground. These bloom the same season, but are generally so late that the frosts catch them while at their best. I much prefer keeping Crape Myrtles in pots or boxes. Having less annual growth to make they bloom much earlier than in the open ground, and the tubs or pots in which they stand can be set in any part of the grounds that is bare of flowers. An unfavorable season or some other cause often makes a bare spot, and these movable plants can be used to close such gaps. These tub-grown Crape Myrtles are beautiful for the house if still in bloom when frosts come. When out of flower they are easily kept in the cellar until spring.

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

[NOTE.—The Crape Myrtles as they grow and bloom in the South are a source of wonder to the Northern flower-lover. The first sight of a large specimen in full bloom is something that will never be forgotten.—ED.]

OTAHEITE ORANGE.—I see in the July number someone says the Otaheite Orange is unpleasant to the taste. I have one, and the orange matured. I found the taste very sweet and pleasant, almost the same as the Tangerine or Kid Glove Orange.

Mrs. R. T. Capers.

Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 6, 1894.

## TO RAISE PRIMROSES FROM SEEDS.

SOW in April in a mixture of fine, rich earth, sand and leaf mould. Plant in shallow boxes. Press the earth lightly with a piece of board, sow the seeds, press them lightly into the soil, and sift a little fine earth over them. Water well, cover with a window glass and brown paper over that, and set in a warm place. Once a day at least place a hot brick under the box and water when the soil is at all dry. In about two weeks the tiny seedlings

should begin to make their appearance. Now give them light and sun when not too hot. Transplant when the



plants are about an inch high, putting them in the same kind of soil, in very small pots, in the north window of an unused room. As the plants grow shift to larger pots, and each time sink them a little deeper than they were before, always keeping the center of the plant above the ground. Give them water enough to keep them from wilting, and keep them in the same place till October, when they may be removed to their winter quarters.

Mrs. D. O. Capwell.

Kent Co., R. I., July 11, 1894.

[NOTE.—The Chinese Primrose is perhaps the best of all winter-blooming plants for the amateur's window. The plants never fail to bloom, even in a north window, and with the most ordinary culture.—ED.]

A GRAND FARFUGIUM.—I enclose a leaf of a plant which I never saw advertised, and I think it as ornamental as many others. I had one planted in a cheese box about thirteen inches deep, and it was a delight. Some of the leaves measured over eight inches across.

Mrs. B. K. Huber.

Lancaster Co., Pa., April 30, 1894.

[NOTE.—The leaf enclosed measured more than seven inches across and was beautifully spotted. This sister gives a hint regarding culture that may be of use to others. The vessel her plant is growing in affords room for free development of the roots, and that leads to like development of the leaves.—ED.]



## Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,  
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents a year, prepaid.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

### PRUNING BALTIMORE BELLE ROSE.—

This Rose should be pruned as soon as its crop of bloom fades. Unless the blooming branches are strong and vigorous it is as well to cut them entirely away, and thus encourage the vigorous growth of the new shoots which issue annually from the base of the plant. If new plants are desired the old vine can be partly cut near the ground, bent over and the stronger stems layered; or, the top can be made into cuttings which start readily if inserted in moist sand, in a shady place where the air will not circulate too freely about them.

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GERANIUMS IN WINTER.—Such Geraniums as *Souvenir de Mirande*, Mrs. E. G. Hill and *Salmon Vesuvius* bloom well in winter in a window facing south, where they will get the bright sun. The room should be kept rather warm, and the atmosphere slightly moist by evaporation of water from an open pan on the stove or over the register. Do not attempt to get flowers from any variety of Geranium you may chance to have. More depends upon the habit of the variety than upon the treatment it receives.

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WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS.—Secure and pot these at once so they will become established and ready to bloom freely when cold weather comes. There are no better plants for winter-blooming than the 90-cent Premium collection of Chinese *Primroses*, *Peristrophe*, *Lopesia*, etc., offered last month. See August Magazine for further particulars, and order without delay.

### THE BUTTERCUP OXALIS.

THE Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis is one of the things that is destined to become popular as a winter-blooming plant. It can be depended upon for flowers in any amateur's window, even under partial neglect, and its graceful and surpassingly beautiful clusters of golden bloom, extending over a period of many weeks cannot but favorably impress everyone who gives it a trial. Here is what one of the Floral sisters of Bermuda says about it, and she does not misrepresent or magnify its beauty, either:

Mr. Park:—About two miles from Hamilton (Bermuda) there is one of the most beautiful sights in the way of flowers. It is a small field of the yellow Bermuda Oxalis. It is impossible to describe the exceeding beauty of this great mass of exquisite flowers. This plant I find is the best winter-bloomer of all. It grows when the weather is quite cool, a little over 50 degrees, and blooms six weeks after planting, and keeps on blooming for six months afterwards. The flowers are large, showy and fragrant. They are borne in clusters of from 18 to 20 flowers on long stems, and make splendid cut flowers, as they keep fresh in water for six or seven days, closing their petals at night and opening in the morning, as they do when on the plant. This kind of Oxalis has been a favorite with me for years. Mrs. I. M. Field.

Hamilton, Bermuda.

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STARTING CUTTINGS.—September is a good month in which to start cuttings. Use a box five inches deep. Fill within half an inch of the top with sifted sand, pack it firm and score rows with an old case knife. Insert your cuttings in this, leaving but one eye and a leaf above the soil. Water and keep in a shady window, never in the sun. A room where all the windows are kept closed is best, as the air or a draught is injurious. After inserting the cuttings water well and cover with light newspaper. Geraniums, *Abutilons* and all plants you wish to start to keep over winter should be propagated this month. Cuttings rarely start well after frosts appear.

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CHLIDANTHUS FRAGRANS.—This is a summer-flowering bulb, bearing handsome bright yellow flowers. It requires the same treatment as hybrid *Gladiolus*, bedding out in summer and storing in a frost-proof cellar or pit in winter. To bloom well the offsets should be removed at planting time.

*CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS.*

THIS vine is known as Double Perennial Morning Glory in many sections of the country. It is not vigorous in growth, but blooms freely, and the pink flowers, as represented in the engraving, are freely produced, and



FIG. 1.—FLOWER OF *CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS*.

spring from the axil of the hastate leaves. The roots are slender and the plant, like the Mexican Primrose, propagates rapidly by branching subterranean stems which push through the earth in all directions, and form new plants whenever they come near the surface. One of these stems with its branches and the fibrous roots which support it is shown in the engraving, figure 2. The branches all have reverted and rudimentary leaves, as indicated in the sketch, and they are always ready to develop leaves and form a plant when they come to the surface where the sun can reach it. Once formed these subterranean stems seem to never die. They will endure the hardest winters of Canada, and if the soil is stirred and they are broken up every little stem will produce a young plant. They are legion in number, and oh, what a nuisance. The leaves are graceful in form, and the

flowers pretty. Figure 1 does not misrepresent them. But figure 2 is equally truthful in representing the subterranean stems. Examine it, and then decide that you will not introduce this runner into your garden.

*THE CINNAMON VINE.*

Mr. Editor:—Last year I sent to some florist for three Cinnamon Vine tubers. They grew and produced heart-shaped leaves, but no blossoms. This year they came up again, and the vines have grown wonderfully, but as yet not a single flower has put in its appearance. I have one in a box and one in the garden. The leaves and vine appear healthy. Can you tell me why it does not bloom? If it does not bloom I had better have a wild Morning Glory, for it would bloom sometimes. Josie Evans.

Little River Co., Ark., July 17, 1894.

Some years ago the Editor obtained tubers of the "beautiful Cinnamon Vine," and planted them in rich, well-prepared soil in his grounds, and as yet he has never seen one of the vines in bloom, although the growth of vine and leaves is all that could be desired. He concluded the vines were a failure so far as bloom was concerned; but he was convinced they were not a failure in propagation as he looked over his grounds and found them polluted with the abominable weeds. But another idea occurred to him. Might not the roots be good for table use? Well, a lot of them were procured and the cook attempted in various ways to prepare a palatable dish, but without success. With all the culinary efforts they were as insipid and tasteless as anything, and the vines have not been recommended for any purpose since. The leaves are graceful in form and handsomely veined, but there are so many

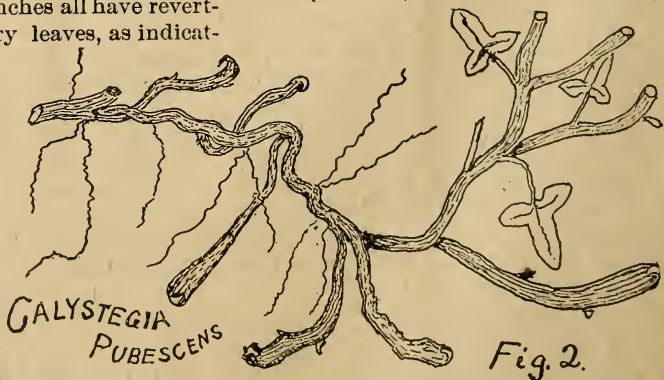


Fig. 2.

blooming vines that are equally as handsome—vines, too, that will not prove a nuisance, that the Cinnamon Vine has not been favorably regarded for ornament, while it is regarded as a decided failure as an esculent.



THE HOP TREE.

THE Hop Tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*, is a shrub from three to eight feet high, found growing from New York south and west. It is not a gorgeous shrub, but its neat, clean foliage and fragrant bloom often excite admiration and a curiosity to know its name, as the following note just received from a Southern sister will evince:

Mr. Editor:—I enclose a leaf and cluster of flowers I found growing wild on the bank of the Chat-  
 ahache river near my home. The shrub is about  
 three feet high, covered with those small, green-  
 ish, very fragrant, four-petaled flowers. Can you  
 tell me through the Magazine its name?

M. M. Burtchaell.

Gwinnett Co., Ga., June 27, 1894.

The branch enclosed is represented in the sketch at Fig. 1, and that many readers may be able to identify the plant from the leaves and flowers Chapman's explicit botanical descriptions with explanations will be introduced:

Generic description of *Ptelea*.—Flowers polygamous (sometimes imperfect). Petals imbricated (lapped) in bud, deciduous (drop off as they fade). Ovary (Fig. 2, a) two-celled, with two ovules in each cell. Style (Fig. 2, b) short, two-lobed. Capsule (ripened ovary, Fig. 2, a) two-celled, two-seeded, surrounded by a broad, circular wing (Fig. 2, c). Unarmed (not prickly) shrubs, with trifoliate leaves (three leaflets, Fig. 1, f f f), and small, greenish flowers in a terminal cyme (Fig. 1, e).

Specific description, *P. trifoliata*.—Pubescent (hairy). In this case the hairs are minute, and not visible without the aid of a microscope. Leaves long-petioled (long-stemmed, Fig. 1, d); leaflets (Fig. 1, f f f) mostly acute (sharp-pointed), obscurely crenulate (margin indented—scarcely noticeable), pale beneath, the lateral (side) ones unequal-sided (the mid-rib not in the middle); filaments four or five (Fig. 3, g g g g), densely villous below the middle (hairy, as shown at h, Fig. 4), longer than the style in the sterile flowers, shorter in the fertile ones. Rocky banks, Florida and northward. Shrub four to eight feet high. Leaflets (Fig. 1, f f f) two to four inches long. Fruit one inch wide.

Figure 4 shows an enlarged stamen, the anther, *i*, open and the edges turned back, scattering the pollen. It also

shows the hairy filament, *h*, which is attached to the anther near its base. The cluster shown in Fig. 1 is a cluster of buds just ready to open, and an expanded flower is represented at Fig. 3.

With these descriptions any person will be able to identify the Hop tree, and it is hoped they will be found useful to many who take an interest in our beautiful native shrubs.

GERANIUMS FROM SEED.—Geraniums are easily raised from seeds. Use porous, sandy loam, and sow in rows not more than one-fourth inch deep. After covering press the soil firmly

with a piece of board. Seeds that have just been gathered may be sown, and will germinate promptly. Seeds of the previous year's growth will come up scatteringly in from two to six weeks. After sowing give the box a shady place, and keep well watered till the plants appear. The box may be kept covered with paper until the plants begin to appear. Seeds

may be sown in the spring, but will germinate quite as well if sown in August. It is just as well to sow in August and winter the plants, as seedlings rarely bloom the first year even when started early in the season.

GERANIUM LEAVES DROPPING.—There are various causes for Geraniums losing their foliage. Drouth, clogged drainage, chilly nights, gas, pot-bound roots, etc. Those who have trouble with their Geraniums must judge of the cause and remove it, or provide favorable conditions for their plants.



## EDITORIAL NOTICES.

That enthusiastic floral sister, Mrs. M. G. Walker, of Oakland, Cal., will please accept the Editor's thanks for a beautiful golden souvenir of the California Mid-winter Fair, now closed; also a card announcing the Autumn Exhibition of the California State Floral Society.

The Baltimore Cactus Journal is a new monthly devoted to succulent plants. It is published at Baltimore, Md., a stronghold among lovers of Cacti, and will doubtless prove of interest to the many flower-lovers who are fond of this spiny class of plants.

It is impossible for the Editor to answer explicitly all the questions that pour in upon him from all parts of the world, anxious as he is to gratify his hosts of floral friends. If any questions are overlooked they should be repeated. Questions about names of plants should be accompanied by blooming branches, descriptions and seeds to get definite and prompt information, and if a reply by mail is desired remember the stamp.

A new horticultural periodical published at Chattanooga, Tenn., is named The Southern Florist and Gardener. It claims to give special information for Southern gardeners. We wish it success.

## BRIEF ANSWERS.

**Columbine.**—This is not a climbing vine, but a hardy perennial, usually thriving in a shady place. The plants are easily raised from seeds, which are, however, sometimes tardy in germinating.

**Achilleas.**—These are generally hardy without protection. All they need is to become well established before winter.

**Bouvardias.**—These like a warm, moist temperature. They are usually propagated from root cuttings taken from older plants.

**Spotted Calla.**—The flower of this Calla is cream with purple throat, and when the spathe fades the green seeds appear upon the spadix in a globular mass not unlike that of Indian Turnip. From these seeds the plant is readily propagated.

**Cannas.**—Plants raised from seeds sown early in spring bloom freely in autumn. Before frost pot them and keep them with your house plants during winter. They can be kept like Dahlias, but sometimes fall when so kept.

**Tuberose.**—These bulbs are tender at the germ, and will not endure cold and moisture. Lift the bulbs before cold weather, dry, wrap in cotton and place in a box or cupboard near the heater during winter. In spring start in pots, watering sparingly till well rooted and making growth. Carelessly handled the bulbs rarely bloom.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Mr. Park:—I am twelve years old and spend most of my time in tending my flowers. I have taken your Magazine three months. I like it very much and am delighted with the flower seeds received as a premium.

Callie E. Hickop.

Carson Co., Texas, May 26, 1894.

Mr. Editor:—I enclose some flowers that I raised from the mixed seeds I bought from you this spring. I am a little girl seven years old. I wish you would please tell me the names of these flowers. My Mamma would like to know what she shall do with her Cyclamen. The leaves have all dropped off. She bought it this spring. Is it a winter plant? I have 15 different flowers in bloom in my mixed bed.

Maud Stevenson.

\*Vinton Co., O., June 23, 1894.

Ans.—The large, bright yellow flower is *Bartonia aurea*; the pink one is *Clarkia*; the brush-like orange one is *Callala* or *Flora's Paint Brush*; and the curled cluster with

showy stamens and fern-like foliage is *Phacelia tenacitifolia*. The *Cyclamen* is a winter-blooming bulb, and should be rested in summer. In resting do not dry off the bulb entirely, as it has fleshy roots which would be injured by drying out. Give a shady place in summer and water sparingly. Report in autumn and begin watering freely.—Ed.

## EXCHANGES.

Mrs. Z. L. Harris, 1011 26th St., Galveston, Tex., has climbers, fine pot plants and *Chrysanthemums* to exchange; exchange lists first.

Mrs. Manda Alexander, Como, Tenn., will ex. hair guards and *Geraniums* for bulbs, *Cactuses* and remnants of dry goods. Write first.

Mrs. Pauline Landen, Dailey, Mich., wishes yellow wild *Violet* with black centre in ex. Write.

Miss L. Knickerbocker, Eugene, Oregon, has seeds of *Pansies*, French *Poppies* and purple *Columbine* to exchange for sea shells.

Mrs. John Kelker, 107 Lake ave., Pueblo, Col., has *Dahlias*, *Phlox*, *Cacti* and seeds to ex. for *Crim.*, Mexican *Primrose*, dwarf *Calla* or *aquatics*. P. M., Mt. Zion, Ga., will ex. cuttings of *Begonias*, *Fuchsias* or *Geraniums* for baby hose, second-hand or homed-made, or silk and wool, or scraps.

Mrs. D. H. Young, Chicago, Ohio, has *Lily of the Valley*, blue *Day Lily*, *Lemon Lily* and *Yucca filamentosa* to ex. for *Lilies*, *Hyacinths* or *Tulips*.

Miss Katie Chrisman, Ceylon, Ind., has Sweet *Briar* to exchange for *Callas*, *Dahlias*, or scraps of silk, worsted, etc.

Anna Chrisman, Ceylon, Ind., has *Feather flowers* to exchange for large shells, pink coral, sea-foam, sea biscuit, sea urchin, etc.

Mrs. M. W. Lee, Maurice, Iowa, will exchange *Water Hyacinth*, Mexican *Primrose* and *Cuphea platycentra* for *Oleander*, *Callas* and *Abutilons*.

Mrs. F. M. Main, Nogales, Arizona, will ex. *Cacti* for sea shells, relics, curios; plants or off.

Mrs. A. M. Miller, Glen Mar, Mich., will ex. large double hardy pink *Roses* for seeds, bulbs or other plants.

Mrs. S. A. Davis, Fairlee, Vermont, has choice patterns to exchange for *Gladioli*, hardy shrubs and bulbs; write first.

Mrs. E. Finely, Nasel, Wash., will ex. *Jonquill*, *Narcissus* or *Japan Lily* for *Blackberry Lily*, double *Carnation*, *Yucca* or *Moss Rose*; write.

Miss E. A. Slane, Princeville, Ills., has *Trumpet Creeper*, *Tiger Lilies*, *Lily of the Valley* to exchange for anything not in her collection; write.

Mrs. N. E. Allen, Box 387, Clinton, Mo., has fine roots of *Helianthus multiflorus* plenus to exchange for other desirable hardy perennials.

A. A. Bassett, Box 76, Harb, Mich., will ex. white *Water Lily*, *Lace Plant* and *Dusty Miller* for other *Water Lilies*, *Cannas* or house plants.

Carl T. Kipp, Mondovi, Wash., will exchange opal specimens for *Geraniums*, *Fuchsias* or *Roses*, one specimen for each plant.

Mrs. G. D. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich., will ex. *Begonias* for *Chinese Primrose*, *Cyclamen*, *Chinese Sacred Lily*, and yellow or pink *Columbine*.

Mrs. Lizzie F. Brown, Libertyville, Me., will ex. native *Ferns*, *Golden Rod*, house plants and *Lilies* for *Cherokee Rose*, *Geraniums*, etc., write.

Mrs. A. Davidson, Lake Charles, Ontario, Can., has choice hardy perennials to exchange for choice small fruits, etc.; write first.

Mrs. Rosa A. Rhoads, Lemoore, Cal., has *Trumpet vine*, striped *Century Plant*, *Lilac* and seeds to exchange for *Cacti*; exchange lists.

Mrs. E. A. Allen, Box 235, Athens, Pa., has fine pot plants to exchange; write first.

Jno. J. Steele, Mexico, Mo., has 50 or 75 *Cactuses* to exchange for best offer; write.

Mrs. H. S. Humes, 11th and Monroe aves., Denver, Col., will exchange Harper's Weekly for conservatory plants except *Geraniums*.

Mrs. J. N. Bradford, Santa Anna, Cal., wishes *Narcissus* and *Sparaxis* in ex. for *Passiflora cerulea*, *Saliero* *Geranium* and *China Lilies*; write.

Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Compton, Okla., will ex. native bulbs, *Cacti* and reading matter for bulbs, flower, tree and vegetable seeds.

Jay Cobb, Box 32, Jerseyville, Mich., wishes to exchange the wild grasses of her section for those of other States.

Mrs. Rev. B. H. Hunt, Georgetown, Neb., will exchange three kinds of native *Cacti* for cabinet specimens, Indian relics or sea shells.

Miss Georgie Chadwick, Chester, Ill., will ex. double *Ornithogalum umbellatum* for other bulbs and plants; write.

Miss Audrey Jordan, Dickinson, Texas, will ex. white *Spider Lily*, native plants and *Dewberries* for house plants, *Roses* or flowering shrubs.



**CORRESPONDENCE.**

Mr. Park:—I often fall with seeds, bulbs and plants, but with each failure there springs up a tiny green shoot of hope, and I determine to keep on trying. I am devoted to flowers, and away off here in these wild mountains they give ten-fold pleasure. There are wonderfully beautiful wild flowers here, which I think would be entirely new to most eastern people. Mrs. H. P. Palmerston.

Stevens Co., Wash., July 10, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I have a very choice collection of Hollyhocks, and last year I planted a row outside of the walk between the trees. It is one hundred and fifty feet long, and such a mass of bloom, all shades of red and pink, with white, cream and yellow. It has been the admiration of all who passed, and could be seen for several blocks. The little children sometimes inquire if they are only for ourselves, or if they can have some. None go away empty handed, for my flowers are free to all who ask, or even look as if they wished them. Our hot, dry winds are very hard on annuals, yet I have a fair display.

Dawes Co., Neb.

Mrs. L. M. Powers.

Mr. Park:—I have a Pawpaw tree ten years old, and only three feet high, yet it blooms and bears fruit. I have seen the trees in Ohio 12 feet high, and have gathered the fruit and hid it in snow in the garden to ripen. When ripe it is as sweet as a cooked Sweet Potato. I had an old Chestnut tree fall last spring across my yard and doorway. The top had been dead for many years, and the birds held a praise service every morning in the branches. It was five feet in diameter, and came down with a crash, demolishing and smashing everything in its way. It was 100 years old. I am about 80 years old myself.

Muscogee Co., Ga.

Subscriber.

Mr. Park:—I raise many window plants from seeds and take pleasure in watching them grow. I have raised thirty Carnations from one paper of seeds; also, thirty Primroses from one paper of seeds. I should not have had confidence enough to try raising window plants from seeds had I not read of the success of others in the Magazine. I have learned much from its pages. Every sister who writes enlightens another sister in some way. Ella Bathrick.

Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 31, 1894.

[NOTE.—Yes, not only one, but many thousands of sisters, for the Magazine goes to 125,000 floral homes every month.—ED.]

Mr. Park:—Someone asks through the Magazine where sweet Violets are found in a wild state. Where I was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1827, the sweet white Violet flourished everywhere in the springtime. There was also a Violet ranging through all the shades of purple and blue, but without fragrance. In California where I lived 18 years there grew the loveliest orange-yellow Violets I ever saw, but without the slightest odor.

Walla Walla Co., Wash.

P. M. Kilburn.

Mr. Park:—Flowers can be successfully grown in Kansas. We have lived here for over 20 years, and with the exception of a few dry years have made out-door flower culture a success. Julia Gaskill.

Jackson Co., Kan., July 18, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I have an Aconitum (Monkshood) six feet tall, with one spike of bloom two feet long. Who can beat that?

Mary A. Richardson.

Cumberland Co., Me., July 19, 1894.

**QUESTIONS.**

Carnations.—Does lime always benefit Carnations? Do they require a very rich soil? Is a sandy soil good for them?—A. J. N., S. C.  
Water Lily.—Has any of the Floral Band tried starting African Water Lily from seeds? If so, with what success and what treatment?—N. P., Wis.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

Mr. Park:—I have a Rose that puts forth fresh leaves one day, and the next day they are discolored with black spots, and the leaves soon turn yellow and drop off. The soil is well drained, and the bush has lots of sunshine. Mrs. McB., Ala.

Ans.—The Rose has "black spot," which is a sort of blight. The only remedy is to pick and burn the infected leaves as soon as noticed. In some seasons this disease is more troublesome than in others. The foliage of infected plants always drops, but after a while new leaves appear, and the plants often regain their former vigor and become healthy.

Nomenclature.—Mr. Park:—To what family does the Wiegela belong? Also give family and scientific names of Cinnamon Vine and Madeira Vine.—Mrs. E. P. M., Iowa.

Ans.—The Wiegela belongs to the Honeysuckle family, and is botanically known as *Diervilla Japonica*. The generic name is from Dierville, who took the common native "Bush Honeysuckle," *D. trifida*, from Canada to France. The Cinnamon Vine is known as *Dioscorea Batatas* or *D. Japonica*, and belongs to the Yam family, *Dioscoreaceae*. It is sometimes called Chinese Yam. The Madeira Vine belongs to the Goosefoot family, *Chenopodiaceae*, and is scientifically known as *Boussingaultia baselloides*. It is a native of South America, where it is found upon the Andes mountains.

Callirhoe involucrata.—Mr. Park:—Here is a leaf, flower and seed-cluster of a native flower we call Buffalo Moss. From the description and pictures of what is advertised as New Trailing Hollyhock I think it must be the same. It is a desirable plant, hardy, blooms



early and continues until frost kills the vines, withstands drouth and is very pretty. I have a great many in our yard which I brought from the creek. What is it?—Mrs. A. G. H., Nuckolls Co., Neb., June 16, 1894.

Ans.—It is *Callirhoe involucrata*, shown in the illustration. It is not new, and can be obtained of any seedsman at from 3 to 5 cents a packet. It is well worth cultivating.

Chinese Primroses.—Mr. Park:—My Primroses are not doing well. Will you please tell me how they should be treated?—Mrs. H., Ky.

Ans.—Chinese Primroses require a cool place, slightly shaded, and an evenly moist soil. The soil should be porous and well-drained to allow surplus water to drain off. Many persons succeed better with Primroses when grown in tin cans. The soil in these is not so liable to dry out, while by proper drainage the surplus water can be drawn off as readily as from earthen vessels. The soil should be constantly moist, but not wet. If kept too damp the plants are liable to rot off.

Paeonies.—Mr. Park:—Why do my Paeonies fail to bloom. Plenty of buds are produced in the spring, but they invariably shrivel away.—A Subscriber, O.

Ans.—Paeonies do well in a deep, tenacious soil and slightly shaded place. The north side of a tree or picket fence affords favorable protection from the sun's rays. The non-blooming of Paeonies seems to be due to some deficiency in the soil. When they fail it is well to transplant to a different soil and situation.

DEATH.—Mrs. H. M. Bryant, Berkeley, Cal., known through the exchange column, died after a lingering illness on April 5, 1894.

## GOSSIP.

About exchanges.—Every answer to an exchange notice should have a reply by postal or by letter, if not otherwise. Some underestimate the extent of our circulation, and are not prepared for the rush of letters that follow publication. Always remember that our circulation is 125,000 copies every month, and all among ardent flower-lovers. Mrs. New, of Bellaire, Mich., writes, "I am in trouble. I have had so many calls in answer to my notice I could not possibly supply all, and it is also impossible to write to each one. Water Hyacinths were sent us by Mrs. Parker, whose address I have lost. What is it?" Well, in a list of 125,000 names how could the Editor find Mrs. Parker's address, and when found how is he to know whether it is Mrs. Parker from New York or Mrs. Parker from California? Only one notice can be given to any yearly subscriber. Extra notices or extra lines will cost 75 cents per line. Notices should all be in a month previous to date of insertion. Insertions cannot be guaranteed. Promptness depends much upon the space at command.

Virginia Creeper.—The Virginia Creeper as generally known is the Ivy-leaved Ampelopsis, *A. hederifolia*, and is often seen covering trees and rocks, adding grace and beauty to the landscape. An advertiser introduces another "species," which he illustrates. His sketch explains itself.



Necessity the Mother of Invention.—Dear Sisters: I was put to my wits' end this morning for a small bouquet, so I took a bunch of the fine white flowers of the Horseradish and put wild Honeysuckle all through it, letting them nod carelessly in every direction. It was truly beautiful.

Success in Kansas.—I wish Mrs. W., the discouraged Kansas sister could see my beds of Geraniums, Phlox, Poppies, Petunias, Lilies, Gladiolus and lovely Pansies, besides many others. She would not think it was useless to plant flowers in Kansas. Mine are lovely, and I have the same hot sun and wind to contend with that she has, I expect to have many more next year, as I am starting a bed of "Grand Perennials."

Rice Co., Kas., July 18, 1894. Mrs. V. B.

About Michigan.—A Michigan sister writes a letter to the Editor asking his advice as to a place of even, pleasant, healthy climate in which to find a home. She states that the stiff, chilling breeze of the lakes, together with the extreme cold of winter and sudden changes of temperature have made her an invalid, and she longs to enjoy a place where these disagreeable elements are unknown. And now look on this by another sister:

Mr. Park:—I feel indeed sorry for women and children who have homes where there are no trees for the lovely songsters, no wood to burn in winter, and no shade trees to sit under in the heat of summer. A Juneberry bearing delicious fruit grows at one of my west windows, and we have wild Grape, Ivy, Honeysuckle, and Cucumber vines; also Mandrake, Lady's Slipper, Pond Lilies, Upland Lilies, Trailing Arbutus and Violets. I would think this a great place to put up the famous teas now sold everywhere, for almost every kind of medical root, bark and herb grow right here that can be found in this country. I wish those who are tired of town or city life could get homes right here in the country, where they will be free from the unwholesome atmosphere and influences of city life. We don't have to water a few Cottonwood sprouts here, but just let the trees grow, and you can have all the shade you

want, and such lovely evergreens! I want to write the Texas sisters and the western and northwestern people to come here where there is water, wood and fruit for all, and where no one need live so far from schools and churches that they cannot attend them.

Mrs. H. Hinkley.

Howard City, Mich., June 20, 1894.

Dear Floral Sisters:—I wonder how many of you have Fuchsias which will surpass mine in size and beauty? I do not refer to those living in California and other places where Fuchsias grow as large as trees, but in this climate. My Black Prince is 26½ inches high, over 2 yards in circumference, and has probably 300 buds and blossoms. I stopped when I had counted 200. It would have been larger, but last winter it froze down entirely and I was afraid it was killed. The roots of this Fuchsia are 11 years old and my Phenomenal is 6 or 7 years old. My Acacia Palm is over three feet tall. It was raised from seed (Mr. Park's) last year and would have been taller, but it was also frozen last winter so that the foliage all dropped off and part of the main stalk had to be broken off.

Mrs. R. A. Kincaid.

Nicholas Co., W. Va., July 21, 1894.

My Souv. de Paul Neyron Rose was so small last year that I potted it and kept it in a kitchen window out of sight. It had never bloomed and I coaxed it and nursed it all winter, hoping against hope to see a bud; but not a bud cheered me all winter and spring, although it looked perfectly healthy and was dipped in water every day. This spring when I planted my Roses I put it out, and it soon sent up nice shoots and has had two or more blossoms every week. The man of the house insists that this is the finest Rose he ever saw, and he pretends to be a judge. I now feel amply repaid for the work of the winter. Can anyone tell me if this is ever a winter-bloomer.

L. M. P.

Dawes Co., Neb., Aug. 5, 1894.

Cyanic Flowers of Colorado.—Mrs. Williamson, of Colorado, sends the Editor a number of pressed specimens of native blue flowers, consisting of Columbine, Pentstemons of various species, and a composite flower, and says in a note: "The mountains are covered from foot to top with beautiful bloom." What grand giant mounds of beauty! They are part of Nature's great flower garden, and well repay the lover of nature who can visit them.

Those Horrid Cacti.—Mr. Park:—I think that I am tired fooling with Cacti. I want to dispose of what I have, and so offer them in exchange.

J. J. S.

Mexico, Mo., Aug. 8, 1894.

## THEY ENJOY THE MAGAZINE.

Mr. Park:—I am enamored with Park's Floral Magazine. I get so many good things from it.

Mrs. H. P. Palmerston.

Stevens Co., Wash., July 10, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I prize your Floral Magazine very much. There are so many little homey things in it.

Mrs. C. W. Seely.

Wyoming Co., Pa., July 30, 1894.

Mr. Park:—We have been taking your Magazine for about nine years, and it seems as a ray of sunshine in our little home.

Mrs. A. M. Getzardner.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I am a new subscriber, and have read but few copies of your Magazine as yet, but am deeply interested in it, and think it indispensable to me. I hope always to be a reader.

Mrs. H. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y., July 20, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I receive my Magazine regularly now, and I can assure you it is just what I want, very instructive and interesting. I wish I had had it before now.

Mrs. F. M. Mains.

Pima Co., Arizona, Aug. 12, 1894.



# Plant These Bulbs Now.

A Windowful of Beauty in Winter and a Roomful of Fragrance.

**H**AVE you ever seen a fine plant of the Bermuda Easter Lily and a potful of Giant Freesias in bloom? If so you can readily imagine the grandeur of a whole windowful of these exquisite flowers, the Lilies standing erect and weighted with drooping snowy trumpets above the pillars of rich foliage, while the dozens of Freesias clustering beneath modestly bend their fairy stems as if to hide among their grass-like foliage. And oh, the fragrance, the delicious fragrance freighting the surrounding air—outrivalling the sweetness and richness of the choicest oriental perfumes. Such a windowful of beauty you can have if you get true and reliable bulbs and pot them this month. Do you say you have not heretofore succeeded with these bulbs. It is just because you did not start aright. Good bulbs potted this month and given the attention you give your Geraniums will result in a fine display of these flowers. I recommend these bulbs not simply to sell them to patrons, but because I feel assured they can be depended upon for winter-flowers, and because when the flowers do appear they will afford great satisfaction and pleasure. Only Lily bulbs of large size should be potted, and each should be placed in the center of a six or eight-inch pot. Use a layer of half an inch of charcoal for drainage, then place a thin layer of sphagnum or other moss, and fill the pot up with a compost of rich fibrous loam, sand and old thoroughly pulverized manure well mixed. Cover the bulb at least an inch deep, for the most effective roots are those which issue from the stem above the bulb. Press the soil firmly, place in a dark closet three or four weeks, watering thoroughly the first time; after that keep the soil moist, but not too damp, until the roots are formed, and the plants begin to grow, when water may be applied more freely. A window not too near the stove or register suits the Lily, as it does not like too much artificial heat. Keep an open pan of water upon the stove or register to supply moisture to the air. With this simple treatment you cannot fail to succeed with the Bermuda Easter Lily. Of the Freesias plant five in a five-inch pot, covering an inch deep, and in other respects giving the same treatment as the Lilies. Potted in September the bulbs will bloom in January. Potted in October they will bloom at Easter.

Five large Bermuda Easter Lily bulbs, together with five of the Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis and twenty-five Giant Freesias will make a windowful, and I will supply all by mail for \$1.00. If you do not wish all for yourself get your neighbor to club with you and divide the bulbs. If you only want enough for a pot of Lilies, one of Freesias and one of Oxalis I will mail the bulbs—one Lily, five Freesias and one Oxalis, for 25 cents. Remit by Money Order or Register at my risk.

**GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.**

P. S.—These splendid Bermuda Lilies, all large and free from disease, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen. Giant Bermuda Freesias, 3 cents each, 25 cents per dozen. Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, 10 cents each, 90 cents per dozen. By mail, postpaid, safe arrival guaranteed.



## PARK'S BULB CATALOGUE,

Just issued, contains 32 pages and cover, and describes and illustrates all the leading bulbs which should be purchased during the Autumn. It also abounds with cultural hints, and is a work everyone who wishes to purchase or grow one bulb should have. You will save money and avoid disappointment by reading it. It will pay you to see it before ordering your bulb supply. It will only be sent to patrons who purchased bulbs last autumn unless applied for. If you want one write for it. Address, **GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.**

## SOW THESE SEEDS NOW.



The following seeds of choice Perennials and Winter-bloomers may be sown this month, and the entire lot, 10 packets with **PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE** 3 months, will be mailed for 10 cents: **CHOICE PERENNIALS.**

**Pansy**, large flowered French, in finest mixture, all colors and variations.  
**Picotee**, French, superb double Pinks, hardy, very floriferous, fragrant.  
**Carnations**, exquisite double sorts, tall and dwarf, all colors mixed.  
**Pinks**, single and double, plain and fringed, self-colored and variegated.  
**Biennials and Perennials**, grand mixture of over 100 choice sorts.

**CHOICE WINTER-BLOOMERS.**

**Daisy**, new, large flowered, double, all colors in finest mixture; fine for pots.  
**Ageratum**, Imperial Dwarf, blue, a rare color in winter blooming plants.  
**Brocailia**, finest mixture of blue, white and purple; delicate and pretty.  
**Calendula**, superb double sorts in splendid mixture, large and showy.  
**Winter-bloomers in Mixture**, a fine variety for pots and boxes.

All these with the **MAGAZINE** three months for only 10 cents. Now is the time to sow these seeds. Tell your friends. Order promptly. See descriptions and club offers in **August MAGAZINE**. Address, **GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.**



## EXCHANGES.

Mrs. Sarah P. Battles, Bournedale, Mass., has Water Lilies and shell from prominent places to exchange for hardy bulbs not in her collection.

Hattie N. Elden, Goodwin's Mills, Me., will ex. 12 crocheted lace patterns, also periodicals for Gem and Black Callas, Freesias, Begonias, etc.; write.

W. P. Livingston, 91 Bronson Ave., Rochester, N. Y., has Lotus and other flower seeds and Freesias to ex. for Columbian stamps of higher values.

Laura Mead, Limona, Fla., will exchange Calli, bulbs, plants and shrubs for other, exchange list.

Mrs. M. E. Trumble, Mt. Zion, Ga., will ex. cuttings Dahlias, Honeyuckle, and wind plants for Double Snowball or scented Geraniums.

Katherine Wolfe, 1141 Argyle ave., Baltimore, Md., will ex. World's Fair Moss for slips, cuttings or rooted Fuchsias. Need not write.

Mrs. J. F. Spotts, Box 239, Ida Grove, Iowa, has silk, plush and woolen scraps to ex. for Candidum; Lily of the Valley, white Lilac and Palms.

Mrs. O. Stephens, Campbellford, Ont., Canada, will ex. seeds of Begonia, Calceolaria, Double Petunia and Chinese Primrose for good literature.

Mrs. Wm. Molineaux, 36 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., will ex. silk, satin or woolen scraps for Old Man or Turk's Head Calli; error last issue; packets of scraps returned to sender are sent.

Mrs. Irving Zimmermann, St. Matthews, S. C., has double white violets and Maidenhair Fern to ex. for Lily of the Valley or Amaryllis Johnsonii.

Mrs. A. J. Henderson, Hardy, Neb., has seeds of native Callirhoe to exchange for Verbena, Calla, Lemon Lily, and other hardy plants.

Mrs. R. Creed, Williams Bridge, N. Y., has Canas, Dahlia Sunflower and red Dahlia to exchange for hardy Lilies and clumps of hardy perennials.

M. A. Winans, 796 Boulevard Long Island City, N. Y., will exchange double pink Hollyhock seeds for seeds of yellow, red or white double Hollyhock.

## A New Cure for Asthma.

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola plant, found on the Congo River, West Africa. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending out large trial cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Asthma. Send your name and address on postal card, and they will send you a trial case by mail free.

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

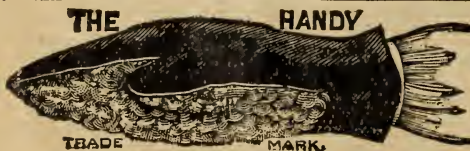
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the very best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## Free to Suffering Women.

A lady who suffered for years with painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements, and other irregularities was finally cured by a mild balm in the privacy of her own home, and will send it free to any lady who will send her name and address to Mrs. E. Sovereign, South Bend, Ind.

A safe simple home treatment that cured me after years of suffering with uterine troubles, displacements, etc. Send free to ladies, with full instructions how to use it. Address with stamp, Mrs. Rev. A. M. Turner, South Bend, Ind.

**DOLL PATTERNS.** Ten nice ones for only 6c. stamps. J. Adna & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Mention Park's Magazine.



# \$1,000 in PRIZES WALL PAPER

Send 2c. for complete detail information. Designs must be entered before Nov. 15, 1894. Designs not awarded prizes will be returned, or bought at private sale. No matter where you live, don't pay retail prices for wall paper. We make a specialty of the mail order business and sell direct to consumers at factory prices.

**SPECIAL FAL PRICES:** Good Paper 8c. and up. Gold Paper 4c. and up. At these prices you can paper a small room for 50c.

Send 10c. for postage on samples of our new fall paper and our book "How to Paper and Economy in Home Decoration," will be sent at once, showing how to get \$50 effect for \$5 investment. Send to nearest address.

**ALFRED PEATS, DEPT. 42,**

32-32 W. 13th St.,  
NEW YORK.

136-138 W. Madison St.,  
CHICAGO.



**BUY DIRECT AND SAVE DEALER'S  
AND AGENT'S PROFITS.**

Buy our Oxford Boss Bicycle, suitable for either sex, made of best material, strong, substantial, accurately adjusted and fully warranted. Write to-day for our large complete catalogue of bicycles, parts, repairs, etc., free.

**OXFORD MFG. CO.**  
338 Wabash Avenue, - CHICAGO, ILL.  
Mention Park's Magazine.

## SPECULATION.

**SAFE—SUCCESSFUL.**

A successful speculation is one in which something is sold for more than it cost. It may be calico or corn, whiskey or wheat, beef or bonds, shoes or stocks. In every trade somebody makes money—that's the object of trading. Trading in stocks and grain pays bigger profits than trading in anything else. The deals are made more quickly than a yard of calico can be bought. Small quick profits, much multiplied soon roll up into considerable sums. A shrewd operator will make a dozen deals a day with the same money. There is always a buyer ready for good stocks and good grain.

Everybody says "Money makes money." "The first thousand is the hardest to get." "A millionaire makes money easily." Just so—we take your money—\$20 to \$1000—and put it with the money of 1000 others. We have a million to operate with. We make money—make it quickly—safely.

Here is the profit we have paid our customers since

January 1, 1894:	12 per cent.	May	1, 8 per cent.
February 1, 11	"	June	15, 8
March 1, 15	"	July	1, 7 1-2
April 1, 9	"	August	1, 7 1-2
May 1, 15	"		16, 8
June 1, 9	"		16, 8
July 1, 15	"		16, 8
August 1, 9	"		16, 8
September 1, 15	"		16, 8
October 1, 9	"		16, 8
November 1, 15	"		16, 8
December 1, 9	"		16, 8

Making a total of 143 per cent. in 27 days. A sum which in selling dry goods would require five years to earn, or in owning real estate would take 15 years to earn.

Our charge for making this profit for our customers is one-tenth of their net profit.

We have never lost a dollar for any customer in any of our combinations.

We have not a dissatisfied customer. Money can be withdrawn at any time.

Profits sent promptly by check on the 1st and 16th day of each month.

Write to us for further information, for free circulars and for our weekly market report. Our system is interesting even if you think you do not care to join us.

**FISHER CO., Stock and Grain Brokers,**  
18 & 20 Broadway, New York City.

Mention Park's Magazine.

## Wanted Agents everywhere to sell our Stove Polishing Mitten.

You can make from \$3 to \$5 a day, sure, for every lady buys one at sight. It keeps her hands perfectly clean, and polishes the stove better and quicker than a brush or rag. Sample by mail, 35c. a set. Address NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFG CO., 24 Portland St., Dept. M., Boston, Mass.



# CHOICE HYACINTHS AT 5 CENTS.



**OUR CHAMPION COLLECTION  
OF 20 HYACINTHS FOR \$1. PREPAID BY MAIL.**

**THIS OFFER HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED.**

**All Rich Colors and the Very Best Kinds, with Large Fragrant Flowers—will bloom this winter.**

**WE GUARANTEE THIS TO BE MUCH THE BEST DOLLARS WORTH OF HYACINTHS YOU EVER PURCHASED.**

The List—Prince of Waterloo, pure white, large bells and large spike. *Rosa Maxima*, the finest double pink hyacinth in cultivation. *Bouquet de Orange*, rich, deep golden-yellow—the best yellow. *Princesa Royal*, intense, bright, dazzling scarlet, immense spike. *Jenny Lind*, very large, bluish white, with violet eye. *La Tour de Auvergne*, a snow-white, with rose tracings—superb. *Hokberg*, the finest of all double light blue hyacinths. *Sana Souci*, very fine, delicate pink, grand spike. *Monarch*, bright crimson—a rich and handsome variety. *No Plus Ultra*, pure waxy-white, very fine spike and bells. *Lord Wellington*, deep porcelain, with lilac stripe—the best of its color. *Grand Monarque*, a beautiful creamy-white. *La Citroniere*, citron yellow, very rich. *Charles Dickens*, delicate pink, extra. *King of the Blues*, very dark, almost black. *Baron Von Thuyl*, white, flushed with red. *Herman*, orange-yellow, tinted crimson. *Gen'l Pellissier*, dazzling scarlet.

Our handsome Illustrated Catalogue, describing Bulbs, Roses and Plants for winter blooming, mailed for a 2-cent stamp. Don't order before seeing our prices. **WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.** We send 25 Tulips all different for 50 cents. Full instructions sent with each order how to plant and care for all kinds of Bulbs, etc.

**GOOD & REESE CO., Box K, Champion Greenhouses, Springfield, Ohio.**



## FREE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.

I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quack doctor's medicine; but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions how to use it, to every suffering woman. Address MRS. D. L. ORME, Box A, South Bend, Indiana.

## FREE! Madame Ruppert's FACE BLEACH

Appreciating the fact that thousands of ladies of the U. S. have not used my Face Bleach, on account of price, which is \$2 per bottle, and in order that ALL may give it a fair trial, I will send a Sample Bottle, safely packed, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25c. FACE BLEACH removes and cures absolutely all freckles, pimples, moth, blackheads, sallowness, acne, eczema, wrinkles, or roughness of skin, and beautifies the complexion. Address **Time A. RUPPERT, 6 E. 14th St., N.Y. City** Mention Park's Magazine.

**SALESWOMEN** We have an original, legitimate, much-needed article which sells best during hard times, because it saves money and suffering. Women and men without any experience whatever are now making from \$15 to \$50 per week without neglecting their home duties; no capital required; full particulars, free samples, and references in your own State and ours by mail. Address Box Y, 1892 Boston, Mass. Only those seeking respectable, profitable, and permanent home employment need apply.

**LADIES, DO YOU SUFFER EVERY MONTH?** Dysmenstruol will cure you and relieve that Nervous Sick Headache. Send 2c. stamp for Pamphlet and Free Sample of this Remedy. Address **THE DYSMENSTRUOL CO., Lock Box 47, O., Camden, N. J.**

## HAIR REMOVED

Permanently, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury with "Pills Solvone." Sealed particulars, 6c. **Willcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.**

Mention Park's Magazine.

**LADIES** Mail 1c. stamp for sealed instructions how to enlarge your bust 5 inches, by using "Emma's" Bust Developer. Guaranteed. 24 page illustrated catalogue for 6 cents. Address **EMMA TOILET BAZAR, 74 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.** Mention this paper.



## FREE

A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address **THE NATIONAL M'F'G & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

Mention Park's Magazine.



## AGENTS \$75 A WEEK

AT HOME, using or selling PRACTICAL PLATING DYNAMO. The modern method, used in all factories to plate new goods. Plates gold, silver, nickel, etc., on watches, jewelry, table-ware, bicycles and all metal goods; fine outfits for agents; different sizes; always ready; no battery; no toy; no experience; no limit to plating needed; a great money maker.

**W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 15, Columbus, Ohio.**

## RUPTURE

A positive radical cure at home. Sealed Book giving all particulars sent free. Dr **W. S. RICE, Box 250, Smithville, Jeff. Co., N.Y.**

Mention Park's Magazine.

**LADIES** who will do writing for me at their homes will make good wages. Reply with self-addressed, stamped envelope. **MISS MILDRED MILLER, South Bend, Ind.** Mention Park's Magazine.

**LADIES!** A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address, **THE WOMAN'S MED. HOME, Buffalo, N.Y.** Mention Park's Magazine.

**AFTER THE BALL** This famous song and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX OTHER LATEST SONGS OF THE DAY including "TA-RA-BOOM-DEAY," "COMRADES," "LITTLE FISHER MAIDEN," ETC. Words and Music, postpaid, only Ten Cents. **GEM NOV. CO., B28, Frankfurt, Ind.**

**WORK FOR ALL.** \$15 a month salary and expenses paid. If you want employment write at once to **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.** Mention Park's Magazine.



